Segregation-1934

California

Post Signs Barring Race from Houses

3-29-34

Birmingham, Ala.

LOS ANGELES—(WSI)—Residential restrictions based on race have been the bane of Los Angeles for many years and again here last week it reared its ugly head in the vicinity of Randolpa street, where there are a few colored people owning and occupying homes. The latest travesty upon these people has been a posting of signs which read "Negroes and Negro Lovers are not wanted in this District. We advise you to get out!" Signed: Committee.

This poster was brought to the office of a local newspaper by Richard Winters, who lives in the neighborhood. He told the editor that he had found that many other bills of like nature on posts and other objects in that community. He has been living there for some time and it is believed that the movement was started when word was passed around that another colored family would move into the neighborhood.

The same flare-up was made when Floyd C. Covington, executive secretary of the Urban League moved into a neighborhood adjoining this. He paid no attention to the rage of the people and the matter was soon dropped.

D.C.

Segregation – 1934

Whites Fight Property Color Bar In D. C. When No Tenants Can Be Found

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Occupancy by Mrs. Dorothy E. Douglas of premises at 1118 Lamont Street, Northwest, covered by a convenant barring the sale, rental, or leasing of property in that neighborhood to colored persons, will result in no irreparable damage to other property owners in the 1100 block of Lamont Street.

That is the basis of the answer of Mrs. Adele Cook, 4104 Leland Street, Chevy Chase, Md., and her brother, George W. Jacobs, 4902 Fourth Street, Northwest, to the suit for an injuncion filed against them and Mrs. Douglas by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Norfleet and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hall, all of Iamont Street.

In their answer, Mrs. Cook and Mr. Jacobs state that E. C. Totten 1121 Lamont Stree, represened to them that the signatures of all property owners in the 1100 block of Lamont Street, were to be obtained and if they were not, Mrs. Cook's signature would not be used. They say the property owners at 1100 and 1120 Lamont Street did not sign.

It is alleged, therefore, that the purpose of the covenants was defeaed. By a charge of circumstances. Mr. Jacobs also says the property at 1111 Lamont Street has been occupied by colored tenants for 1 1-2 years.

For nine months his property remained unoccupied, says Mr. Jacobs, and during that period he tried vainly to sell, rent, or lease it to some white person, even at a great sacrifice in value.

e After the filing of the bill of complaint, Mrs. Douglas moved into and took possession of the property.

Segregation – 1934

General.

DENISON, TEX.
HERALD

JUL 9 19[illegible]

IS SEGREGATION THE ANSWER?

Something of a schism has developed in the ranks of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It goes back to a movement which the late Booker T. Washington fostered and on which the more thoughtful negroes of today are sharply divided. It is known as the segregationist movement. It contemplates the establishment of negro communities, as nearly autonomous as possible. It would put the negro, within these communities and regions, "on his own," running his own schools, shops, insurance companies, banks, hospitals and, to a large extent, his own local government.

The more advanced negroes bitterly opposed this movement in Booker T. Washington's day, and he died without doing much to further it. Of late it has developed new strength, and a group led by W. E. B. DuBois, negro writer and editor, has become active in its behalf. There still is very determined opposition to it, and a split has appeared in the leadership of the N. A. A. C. P. over the matter.

Booker T. Washington believed that racial discrimination was a fact which the negro must face and that it imposed a handicap that could not be overcome so long as the negro and the white man dwelt side by side. His idea was that by putting the negroes off to themselves, under suitable auspices, they could accomplish vastly more for themselves. Those who oppose the segregationist idea appear to believe that the way to deal with racial discrimination is to break it down, which of course is a prodigious task.

It would be an interesting experiment. It might succeed. Even if, as is more likely, it failed, it would probably further the solution of the negro problem.—Wichita Falls Times.

Segregation - 1934

BOAST OF JIM CROW PLANS

Dixie Flag Waves in Chicago

The Woodlawn Property Owners association, through its president, James Joseph Burke, has renewed its campaign to make Chicago as completely Jim Crow as Atlanta or Birmingham, according to a report recently issued and published in the Woodlawn Booster, its mouthpiece.

The report states plainly that this association has for its purpose the invoking of legal segregation in Chicago, that it will stop at nothing to carry out this program. It even admits that it brought pressure to bear to make the board of education a tool to carry out its plans in the school situation.

Push Fight on Race

"The activities," says the report as published in the Woodlawn Booster, "have been chiefly concerned with preventing and removing cases of Colored encroachment in the territory where for many years the property owners have pledged themselves to a code of restriction.

"Every Negro family which has moved into the community since the new administration took office has been evicted, and suits are pending against families which were in the district before. The property owners last summer succeeded in having the board of education redistrict the Sexton school area and move the western school boundary from State St. to South Pkwy., thereby eliminating all Colored children, 600 of them, from Sexton."

It will be recalled by Chicago Defender readers that this newspaper called attention last fall to the fact that the board of education was playing into the hands of a group of Klux-minded whites of the near South side in that Sexton school situation when it herded a group of Race children into the Betsy Ross barn and forced them to sit in each other's laps while the Sexton school, which they had formerly attended, flaunted all modern equipment and spacious rooms in their faces, and at the same time waving a "white only" flag.

It was also pointed out by The Chicago Defender that part of the trouble which Race citizens experienced in that district was made possible through a ruling of the late Judge William Gentzel, who managed to find segregation clauses in the property contracts in this district binding. It was upon the ruling by Judge Gentzel that Burke and his henchmen have been able to carry out a great part of their program of segregation.

"Working with other organizations in the Woodlawn district," the report continues, "the association was also influential in removing a large number of Colored students from Hyde Park to Englewood and in seeing that the first monies received from the refinance corporation should be used for the completion of Wendell Phillips high school, which will be completed next fall as an all Colored school."

It is interesting to note that these people, calling themselves citizens of Chicago, openly admit that their plan is to violate Chicago laws by bringing about segregation in the various institutions here. But they can guess again if they think Wendell Phillips is to be an all Colored school. It is to be an all Chicago school with mixed faculty and mixed student body. When that school is completed it will take care of all students in the district it encompasses — and there are many white students in this district. Plans are being made now to see that no student is transferred from one school district to another, and this will apply to white students in the district.

And that Sexton school situation is not settled yet as Joseph Burke and his cohorts will find out before another school season rolls around!

Move Against Newton Ouster Pushed by C.P.

Communist Candidate to Lead Masses to Defend Negro Rights

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—With all South Side Chicago aroused over the attempt of Chicago property owners and Municipal Judge Thomas A. Green to enforce racial segregation and evict Herbert Newton, Negro Communist leader, from the apartment house at 615 Oakwood Boulevard, the Chicago Defender this week declares that the issue is "whether the Confederate flag will be allowed to wave over Chicago" and predicts a huge mass movement as a result of the fight organized by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights against this latest attack on the Negro masses.

Another Negro newspaper, the Chicago World, characterizes the movement as the "greatest legal battle and mass struggle in the long history" of the fight here against segregation.

Robert Minor, chairman of the Chicago election campaign committee of the Communist Party, declared today in a press statement that the Communist Party accepts the challenge of the white chauvinist property owners and judges, who are the common enemies of both the Negro people and the Negro and white working class. Minor further stated that beginning with a huge protest rally Wednesday night at Lincoln Center, 700 Oakland Boulevard, the demands of the entire working class for the abolition of segregation and Jim-Crow practices will be forced down the throats of Chicago's ruling class. "The whole working class of Chicago, Negro and white, will be brought into the battle on this issue," Minor said. "Trade unions and other organizations will be invited to join the fight."

"Now," continued Minor, "a fight has been started that cannot stop until every Jim Crow institution and all lines of segregation as well as every discrimination against Negroes in jobs, in relief and in trade unions has been abolished. In this fight, the Chicago masses will see on which side of the struggle those organizations soliciting their support stand.

"The League of Struggle for Negro Rights is doing a magnificent job in this fight, and the whole Communist Party and its candidates in the present election campaign will back them up. Herbert Newton is our candidate for City Clerk and he knows how to lead the struggles of the masses, as does our standard-bearer, Karl Lockner, candidate for Mayor."

Minor will speak, together with Newton and Lockner, at Wednesday night's rally.

Segregation -1934

Blame Real Estate Board for Segregation in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—Segregation of our people in St. Louis is "due to devices invented by the real estate board and kept in operation by the chamber of commerce," Dr. George Gibson (white), pastor of First Congregational church, charged last Monday afternoon during a symposium on social justice.

The meeting was held by the social justice commission in the west assembly hall of the new municipal auditorium.

Dr. Gibson said higher education "virtually is denied the Negro in St. Louis," and many St. Louis firms refuse to employ him while "having no compunction against selling their wares to Negro purchasers."

Generally, in St. Louis and elsewhere, he said, the tax money expended for educating our youth and social service is far below what we are taxed for, and is greatly below the ratio expended for similar purposes on the white population.

POLICE GUARD RESIDENCE ON WHITTIER ST.

Six Voluntary Guards Of L. S. N. R. Are Arrested Two Fined

A regular police guard has been assigned to watch the four-family double flat at 1418-20 Whittier street, where colored residents recently moved in despite threats made against their presence in the white block. The action was taken after, the arrest Monday of six white and colored members of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights who were voluntarily guarding the building. Police Judge Vest fined two of the six (both white) $250 each and cost on a peace disturbance charge Tuesday.

House Was Long Vacant

The owner of the property received a threatening letter warning him not to rent the house to Negroes, but he ignored it. Windows in the building were reported to have been broken out and a fire started under the rear porch just before the residents moved in a little more than two weeks ago. It is understood that the owner spent some $1700 to put the house in first class condition and offered four rooms with bath and furnaces to whites for $12.50 a month, but the property stayed vacant for months. Negroes pay on an average of more than twice this amount for similiar places.

Two members of the L. S. N. R. told an Argus reporter that they had about 15 persons taking turns at guarding the house each night after they learned the residents had been threatened. They stated that two white girls, two white men and two colored men were seized by police sitting on the porch of the flat Monday. The six were accused of trying to start a race riot and told that the police furnished adequate protecaion for the house.

The police stated that the members of the league came to the Deer Street police station and staged a demonstration, demanding that the prisoners be freed and that a near riot resulted.

Segregation — 1934

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

JUN 24 1934

BLOCK ORGANIZATIONS AID NEGROES OF CITY

27 of Civic Groups Now in Existence, Urban League Publication Says.

The work of block organizations in safeguarding Negro residential neighborhoods from deterioration and exploitation is recounted in the current issue of "Opportunity," a monthly journal of Negro life, by John T. Clark, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League.

First organized two years ago under the auspices of the Urban League, there are now 27 block units, Clark writes, each devoting itself to the problems of its own neighborhood.

Two units have taken the initiative in cleaning up vacant lots for use as playgrounds, and two have successfully boycotted an unsanitary market, the article states. Another unit has held a show of flowers grown in the block. Clark credits a petition of Negro property owners on Enright avenue with a part in halting the street-widening plan until a more fair method of financing such improvements is adopted.

"During the two years' existence of these units," he writes," their members have learned for what purpose different city departments are created, and how to use them. They impressed city officials with the fact that there are many intelligent and determined Negro citizens whose requests must not be so easily ignored. The Police Department, especially, has been compelled to close up lottery headquarters, hooch joints and other suspicious places located in these resident areas.

"This experiment in community organization by blocks has served in many civic welfare projects—during health education campaigns, in spreading knowledge of the purposes and plans of the NRA, in giving non-partisan information to members about political issues, and in methods of co-operation to make their neighborhood more attractive."

Segregation-1934
6 6

NEW YORK (CNA) March 31 A sizzling fight against residential segregation loomed here this week as a result of an attempt to evict Cyril Briggs, veteran Negro editor and Communist leader, from a Sixth Street modern tenement house. Mr. Briggs is a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker, with offices at 35 East 12 Street, and finds residence downtown more convenient to his editorial and other Communist Party activities.

Crusader

The apartment house which is located at 425 East 6th Street is owned by the powerful Immigrants Industrial Savings Bank, at 51 Chambers Street. Bank officials have expressed their determination to evict Mr. Briggs, who rented and moved into a two-room apartment in the building two weeks ago. The bank's renting agent, a Mr. Boyle, while admitting he had had no complaints from other tenants, told Mr. Briggs it was "the established policy of the bank to bar Negro tenants from the building." He personally thought Mr. Briggs and his family were nice people, he said, but they would have to get out.

News Agency

Mr. Briggs, who is a veteran of many battles on the Negro and labor field, and figured prominently a few months ago in a mass fight against a police jim-crow order forbidding Negro and white workersto associate together on the streets of Harlem, is just as ruthlessly determined to defend the rights of Negroes to live where they choose as the bank is determined to arbitrarily deny this right. Mr. Briggs has the vigorous support of the white tenants in the house, most of whom are class-conscious workers, and active supporters of the struggles lead by the Communist Party for unconditional equality for the Negro people. 3-31-34 New York, N.Y.

2162 — 7th Cases.

A house Committee has been organized to oppose the chauvinist policy of the bank. A petition is being circulated among the tenants to protest the racial discrimination by the bank. Most of the tenants already have pledged themselves to conduct a rent strike and picketing of the building in the event the bank tries to carry through its threat to evict Mr. Briggs.

The House Committee does not intend to confine the fight against segregation to the house, it declares, but will use the issue raised by the bank to clarify and mobilize the white workers in the neighborhood on the necessity of militant unity with the Negro people as a pre-requisite for successful prosecution of their own struggles against the white ruling-class. It will also try to enlist the support of worker-depositors of the bank. The mass protest action will also be supplemented by a civil action against the bank, based on the New York Civil Rights Bill, according to the International Labor Defense which is supporting the actions of the House Committee, The bill supposedly guarantees Negroes against discrimination in public places.

Jim Crow Cases To Be Heard Today

Daily Worker

Workers Asked to Fill Courtroom

7-12-34

New York

NEW YORK.—In grim determination to defeat racial segregation and jim-crow attacks on the Negro people, Bronx workers will pack the 161st St. and Washington Ave. court this morning at the hearing on the cases of two of the 14 Negro families ordered evicted from 1636-40 University Ave. Legal defense for the Negro families will be conducted by Edward Kuntz, International Labor Defense attorney.

White and Negro workers will also mass in front of the University Ave. houses this Saturday morning at 10:30 to prevent the carrying through of an order for the eviction that day of two of the families.

The Isaac Meyers Branch of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Bronx Section of the I.L.D. are organizing a united front conference against segregation for Saturday afternoon, July 21, at Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Pkwy., Bronx.

Segregation - 1934

Oklahoma.

Federal Jurisdiction

Negroes of the city are not disturbed by the decision o: Judge Vaught Thursday in dismissing a plea for an in junction against the enforcement of the race zoning ordi nances. Judge Vaught is vested with judicial authority and power. He reasons that the city does not come withir the meaning of the 14th Amendment and its ordinances not subjugated by it.

It is to be regretted that Judge Vaught took this view which is a direct contrast to the reasoning of the late Judge John H. Cottrell, who took original jurisdiction in simila zoning cases here in Oklahoma City in 1923. Judge Cot rell simply insisted that the complainants show irreparable injury and that the petition be modified to show that ar amount in access of $3,000 was involved. He not only ad vised that the petition be amended, but immediately took jurisdiction.

By reason of Judge Vaught's decision the complainants must appeal (and have appealed) to the U. S. Circuit Court. Attorneys for the complainants are certain that the higher court will reason differently, and so also does the Black Dispatch. City government (a corporation) gets its delegated authority from state government through its charter granted by the state. In the judgment of the Black Bispatch the state by reason of this delegated power ex tends agency to the city, and therefore the city in the ad ministration of its ordinances is acting for the state. The two are inseparable so far as being subjugated to the Con stitution of the United States.

While the case of Warley vs. Buchanan, city of Louis ville, from whence the first segregation case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, was a cause hurdled through the state courts, as suggested by Judge Vaught and finally passed up to the Supreme Court from an ad verse state court decision, attorneys in the Oklahoma City case will be able to cite numerous instances where the federal courts have taken original jurisdiction in identica cases, where city zoning ordinances were involved. In fact the previous case tried here in Oklahoma City, and won by the Negroes, was an instance where the federa court took original jurisdiction.

There is a very good reason why the Negroes of the city do not care to try their cause in state courts. The inclina tion of all southern courts has been to uphold the principle of segregation. Legal bars could be set up in the state jurisdiction to drag the case along for the next ten years and then decide same adversely. This knowledge of what could be done in the matter of delay forms the basis for the decision to go direct to the Federal jurisdiction.

The fight is on, for if Judge Vaught's decision is sound; if city ordinances are not subjugated by the Federal Con stitution, all Negroes had better flee from cities and locate in huts in the ravines and the hills of rural America. Here's the picture: If the city can take property without due pro cess of law, it can also take life and liberty in the same un conscionable manner

The Fight Against Segregation

Black Dispatch

With Oklahoma City's segregation ordinance presented for review, as to its constitutionality, before the federa court, it is up to the citizens generally to get behind the N. A. A. C. P. with their dollars to provide whatever cost is necessary in testing the statute. There is of course, no question as to the invalidity of the ordinance, but the legal processes through which we must pass in reaching this goal will cost actual hard cash which the local association must raise as the case progresses.

To those Doubting Thomases who might assume that the ordinance has a legal leg upon which to stand, we have only to say that since the decision of the United States supreme court in the Louisville case, there have been six other federal decisions rendered on the same question, and in all instances the court has held such ordinances uncon stitutional. There is not a white person in Oklahoma City familiar with court decisions on this subject, who does not know that the ordinance is illegal and cannot stand. Pro ponents of the measure gamble on the idea that Negroes will quietly submit to this type of coercion and intimida tion. The law was passed in the same spirit as expressed by Governor Murray when he drew his imaginary line sep arating whites and black in Oklahoma City. "I don't have any law for this but I do have the power," said Murray.

America is a government of laws and not of men. Citi zens must continually fight against the disposition of some clique or clan to set up a rule or regulation outside the pale of the law. This is what has been done in Oklahoma City This is what Governor Murray admitted he did when he drew his imaginary line. The Ku Klux is that type of or ganization, attempting to abrogate the law and set up a rule of men.

There is only one way that the law can be set aside, and that is through the failure of citizens to resist this en croachment upon their rights and their government. If Negroes sit idly by while some clique or klan enforce their selfish, prejudiced fiats upon them, so far as Negroes are concerned, such wanton ultimatums will be the law.

Monday night at Tabernacle church there will be a meeting called to discuss this situation and the legal wheels now set in motion in the federal court. Your intelligent citizenship will be expressed with your presence. You should come with a willingness to put your dollars behind the cause. In South Africa today segregation takes a still more ugly form. It is the same principle, however. In that section of the earth, whites enforce a rule making the blacks walk in the streets while the whites use the side walks. Prejudice is an unsatiable something. Will the Negroes of America stand idly by and see segregation grow until the day when such a law is invoked in this country?

Do not let any one fool you. Segregation is based on the theory that one man is better than another. It is the argument that your mother and your sister are not as good or as wholesome as the women of other races. Do you en dorse this character of reasoning? The best way to show your opposition to segregation in Oklahoma City is to at tend the mass meeting Monday night at Tabernacle Bap tist church.

Segregation – 1934

Oklahoma

Segregation

Two humble, hard working Negro women and a minister of the same race stood in the police court Wednesday and were fined. It was the age old problem of race. Humanity has not advanced very far in the past two thousand years. Christ was crucified because he was a Jew; the Negroes Wednesday were fined because they are black.

Of course, the judge could do nothing else, for there was the mob demanding the crucifixion of human rights. Like human vultures the poor whites swarmed up around the judicial bench, bent upon exerting mass pressure and imposing their prejudices upon a court of justice. Truly, it was an exact picture of the unholy passions surrounding the trial of the Lowly Nazarene two thousand years ago before Pontius Pilate.

Flouting the constitution, ignoring the interpretation of the law, and remembering nothing but selfish property rights, in the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave, men forgot the Declaration of Independence and the cornerstones of Americanism while they demanded that penalties be assessed upon the defendants because they lived in a house.

Negroes fight segregation because they know it is based upon the principle that one individual is better than another. They fight segregation because they understand and know that under such a separation system they are denied their just share of social advantages in housing, sanitation and general living conditions. They fight segregation because they know the very whites who support the idea are hypocrites and dissemblers.

The Negroes fined Wednesday were not humiliated. They are proud to know that they have been made the cornerstones upon which their race may rise. America is a nation of high ideals and just so surely as the forefathers said, "All men are created equal," sa as time move on will the battle against intolerance and bigotry continue. As the battle rages there comes inspiration through knowledge that thousands of liberal, sympathetic whites fight with us.

RACE ZONE ADVOCATES WIN FIRST ROUND IN SCRAP-HEAP OF CONSTITUTION; CASE IS APPEALED

EXCITED, CURIOUS WHITES EXERT MASS PRESSURE ON MUNICIPAL JUDGE

Plaintiffs Falter on Percentage of Whites and Colored in Block; Attorneys in Verbal Tilts

Segregation flared in police court Wednesday when Judge Mike Foster fined three Negroes $10 and costs, charged with "violation of the segregation ordinance by moving into a restricted zone" at 1217 and 1200 East 8th street. The case was immediately appealed.

Those fined were Mrs. Ella Smith, Mrs. Luck Bell, 1200 East Eighth street, and Rev. L. M. Jones, 1217 East Eighth street. The property at 1200 East Eighth street is owned by a white citizen, Mrs. A. H. Maidt, 938 East 21st street.

Complaints against the defendant renters were signed by Fred Godwin, 1208 East Eighth and Dave Wilderson, 1024 East Eighth St.

Police court was filled with excited whites who, even though they were not witnesses, crowded up around Judge Foster during the more than an hour hearing, hanging upon every word of the opposing attorneys. Attorneys Ernest Richards, H. McKinley Rowan and E. T. Barbour represented the defendants.

The mob spirit was present in the attempt of the whites to intimidate and force the judge to fine the defendants, and to the on-looker it might have been likened to a reproduction of the ancient scene when Jesus stood persecuted by the mob before Pontius Pilate.

Trouble broke for the three convicted renters when on July 6 Officers Brown and Gaines went to their homes and served warrants on them. They were hurried to the police station where the desk sergeant released them on their own bond. Officials of the N. A. A. C. P., however, in the persons of Roscoe Dunjee and Atty. Ernest Richards arrived a few moments after their release, prepared to make bond.

Judge Mike Foster continued the case until Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock when it came up for hearing Saturday, and in the meantime preparations were made to defend the three defendants by the N. A. A. C. P.

Prosecuting witnesses ran into a stump when Attorney Richards began to question them as to their knowledge as to the percentage of the whites and colored living in the block and the knowledge they had as to whether the block was by the terms of the segregation ordinance a white or Negro block at the time of its passage. Maps of the city and graphs covering this question were hurriedly requisitioned from the offices of the planning commission.

Attorneys for both sides engaged in verbal clashes, and much heat was generated during the discussions. Judge Foster seemed at sea for a while and apparently was about to dismiss the cases. He finally assessed a penalty of $10 and costs.

W. E. McMurray, president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., was non-commital when questioned as to what further steps the association would take in the matter. "We are studying the case carefully and will doubtless take proper action," he said. "There is no question but that the ordinance is in clear violation of the federal constitution," he continued.

Let The City Enforce Segregation

Mayor McGee this week suffered from belated excitement over reported statements that white people had moved into Negro neighborhoods since the passage of Oklahoma City's segregation ordinance. The matter which the mayor now seeks to probe has been the common information of all Negroes, and quite a few white people during the past few months.

The thing that puzzles us is why the mayor did not get excited over this matter until the Negro taxpayers dragged the city government into federal court. The wonder is whether this latest effort is a move on the city's part to be half-way fair, or is it another gesture with which to prove in the circuit court of appeals that the city has been doing what it has not been doing.

It will be recalled that former Mayor Blinn sought to compromise the Negroes last year by calling them into a conference for the avowed purpose of discussing segregation, and that the Negro group refused because of the obvious intention of the mayor to show that Negroes had concurred in this nefarious agreement. Negroes refused to meet the whites in such discussion, willing rather to rest their case in law than compromise.

In the light of this reasoning the Black Dispatch wants to request all Negroes in the city to refuse to join in the mayor's smelling committee. If the mayor wants to make an investigation as to whether his law has been violated by white people, let that matter be left entirely in the hands of the city officials.

It would look rather bad for the city to find a case made up in the circuit court which names whites who are allowed to live in Negro neighborhoods, since the passage of the segregation ordinance, giving street addresses, etc. It might be regarded by the court as discrimination per se. It would be very damaging.

But what Negro is it desiring to improve the city's position? The whites in the city wrote this ordinance in spite of the protest from every Negro civic organization. We do not want the ordinance enforced on whites any more than upon blacks. Whites have as much right to live in Negro neighborhoods, as we insist we have to live in white neighborhoods.

The Negro who thinks clearly and in straight lines is going to allow the city to enforce its own segregation ordinance. A few Negroes who assume that some white business is hurting them in a given locality may be selfish enough to inform the mayor as to what is going on, but so far as we can exert any influence we intend that the mayor shall do his own snooping around.

Another thought and then we are through. Counsel for both sides in the segregation cases now in federal court agreed to rest in the struggle until the courts had decided this issue. It is understood that those living in contested houses would not be molested until after the circuit court of appeals has spoken. We believe the Negroes should act in good faith. So far as this publication is concerned, and we believe we speak the sentiment of the N. A. A. C. P., we shall take no stock in such cases as may arise while the present cause of action is in court, resulting from Negroes moving further north. If we win we will win for all Negroes in Oklahoma City, and if we lose we will lose for all

Tulsa Negroes Want Segregation

Negroes in Oklahoma City are fighting residential segregation. Negroes in Tulsa are supporting it. Think of it. Within the distance of 123 miles from Oklahoma City we find a group of Negroes, so swamped and upset by the depression that they have lost their vision and mental poise. They substitute fundamental citizenship with a loaf of bread.

Tuesday we were in Tulsa. We, by chance, attended a meeting where there was being organized "The Allied Civic Clubs." Tulsa's Negro Business League has been dead for years, but an emergency arises, which several frightened business men seek to face. They are facing it with their half-baked, mass-meeting organization, known as the "Allied Civic Clubs."

So that you may know the cause of the sudden upheaval and feverish dash for civic organization, we will state that the Crown Drug Company, Inc., recently installed one of its chain outlets on proud Greenwood. Negroes of Tulsa live in an area of the city that is perhaps the most completely segregated Negro district in the United States. In the past few years, and especially during the current depression, there has been a gradual infiltration of white business establishments into the Negro district.

With depleted stocks on their shelves the Negro drug store proprietors view with alarm the gaudy cut-rate signs on the front of the Crown Drug Store outlet, on North Greenwood, and with still more terrorism they see their competitors' shelves groaning with fresh inviting stock.

Into this picture of confusion steps a white man, a former district judge in Pottawatomie county, who tells the Negroes that the way to save themselves is to employ him as counsel, organize the Allied Civic Club, having for its purpose a stricter enforcement of segregation.

"Let's go to the city council of Tulsa and demand that they insert in the present segregation ordinance a clause which says that in addition to being separate socially we must be separated in business." This is the white man's panacea for the black business man's woes in Tulsa.

To the discredit of black Tulsa we want to say that we sat in a meeting and saw Negro business men endorse this plan to crucify themselves. Selfishly forgetting the fight Negroes are making all over the United States for freedom of movement; forgetting that the Supreme Court of the United States has said such ordinances are illegal and void, (except by mutual consent of all parties concerned) these frightened Negro business men and women leap into the very arms of segregation with all of its viciousness and ultimate destruction of citizenship.

Who ever heard of two wrongs constituting a right? The white attorney told the Negro business men of Tulsa: "You can't operate business down in white Tulsa, and you should demand that white business be not allowed to do business over here in (our) district."

The Black Dispatch wants to say to every segregationist that the future of the Negro business man does not lie in the realm where he will develop as a "Negro merchant." The objective of the Negro should be to become a merchant where racial designation is lost in his ability to offer a better bargain in courtesy, service and value than his perhaps white competitor.

The Negro with vision will fight to batter down the walls of separation in business endeavor more fiercely than in residential areas. Our entire race problem will be solved when Negro dollars become tied up with white business dollars. This is the next and most important step in interracial contact. It would be a dismal future for black people if their business endeavors had to be confined to the Ghetto of black life.

Constantine had really hampered the Jew when, during his reign in ancient Rome he confined the sons of Israel to the selling of rags. But the canny, far-sighted Jew would not confine his market and his salesmanship among his own group. He invisioned the vast potentialities of selling rags to the entire world. The reason for the control the Jew has of business everywhere, results from the broad expansive sweep the Hebrew takes of business possibilities. You could never convince a Jew in Tulsa or in heaven or hell, that his commercial salvation depended upon doing business solely among Jews.

The Crown drug store's entry on Greenwood in Tulsa, is a challenge to the Negro business man and woman to give more of service and value to the customers on North Greenwood. We know one Negro grocer in Oklahoma City chain stores will never injure. If anything, A. Burnett gives better bargains than his chain store competitors. The biggest job for the Negro business man is to forget his own color and lay plans, by increase of buying power and other scientific methods, to give the most for the money. Our job printing plant is visited almost daily by some white man who says, "If you can do this job of printing cheaper than the price I have quoted, you can get this work."

Instead of taking a radically backward step from liberty and opportunity guaranteed by the federal constitution, the Negro business men should realize that the white business man who encroaches in the area where they live, is the challenge which after all tests the fact of his business acumen and ability. If we cannot meet this test we had as well call the dog, close the quarters and go fishing.

There is an argument which will bear the light of reason regarding chain store competition. The independent white grocer faces the same threat, but you will never see the independent white grocer attempting to solve the problem of the chain store by circumscribing and defining the area where the independent can sell his goods.

In the last analysis, we want to say that Calhoun and his misguided Carolina secessionists, back in ante-bellum days, never took a more backward step than do the Tulsa Negroes, who for purely selfish, misguided business reasons have agreed to recede from race rights and retreat from the general battle front where twelve million black folk have been fighting for years. The fight in Tulsa should be to scrap-heap the segregation ordinance of the city. It would be better for every Negro in Tulsa to quit the business field, if by so doing there could be preserved for future generations the right of freedom of movement.

Buying Texas

We have just concluded the reading of a dumb-bell, asinine article, credited in a local sheet to the pen of Capp Jefferson, city real estate dealer. Jefferson assumes to discuss the question of segregation and states that the problem will never be solved in the courts, legislatures or on the battlefield.

After telling his readers about the virtues (?) of lynching, kidnaping and hi-jacking, this victim of a severe brain storm states that these evils are the nearest approach to a solution of the Negro's problem, because this type of violence will finally cause the Negro to isolate himself from white life.

In conclusion, Mr. Jefferson offers his solar plexus of reasoning. He shouts: "Buy a state," and names Texas. "Arise to the sense of your strength and ability and buy from this government a state Texas)" declares Jefferson.

In the first place, the Black Dispatch did not know that Texas is for sale. Mr. Jefferson ought to know that unless it is for sale that his first job will be to get rid of the American Constitution and the 14th Amendment before he can insist that the government arbitrarily sell the commonwealth to him. You cannot take property [illegible] country "without due process of law, the courts and the battlefield to uproot the "po white' trash in North Texas. Other memories and traditions verse would have to crash before memories and traditions which hang about the Alamo and across the verdant prairies up towards the Trinity, could be erased from the souls of the whites and the blacks who reside in the Lone Star State today. Buying Texas from "de white folk" could be as successfully accomplished as getting rid of Johnson grass around Dallas. All Texans understand this logic.

We are going to suggest that the next time Mr. Jefferson eats too much cabbage and drinks too heavily of the buttermilk bowl in the late hours of the night, he be restrained by proper authorities from the use of the pen.

Another thought and then we are through. Counsel for both sides in the segregation cases now in federal court agreed to rest in the struggle until the courts had decided this issue. It is understood that those living in contested houses would not be molested until after the circuit court of appeals has spoken. We believe the Negroes should act in good faith. So far as this publication is concerned, we believe we speak the sentiment of the N. A. A. C. P. we shall take no stock in such cases as may arise while the present cause of action is in court, resulting from Negroes moving further north. If we win we will win for all Negroes in Oklahoma City, and if we lose we will lose for all

Tulsa Negroes Want Segregation

Negroes in Oklahoma City are fighting residential segregation. Negroes in Tulsa are supporting it. Think of it! Within the distance of 123 miles from Oklahoma City we find a group of Negroes, so swamped and upset by the depression that they have lost their vision and mental poise. They substitute fundamental citizenship with a loaf of bread.

Tuesday we were in Tulsa. We, by chance, attended a meeting where there was being organized "The Allied Civic Clubs." Tulsa's Negro Business League has been dead for years, but an emergency arises, which several frightened business men seek to face. They are facing it with their half-baked, mass-meeting organization, known as the "Allied Civic Clubs."

So that you may know the cause of the sudden upheaval and feverish dash for civic organization, we will state that the Crown Drug Company, Inc., recently installed one of its chain outlets on proud Greenwood. Negroes of Tulsa live in an area of the city that is perhaps the most completely segregated Negro district in the United States. In the past few years, and especially during the current depression, there has been a gradual infiltration of white business establishments into the Negro district.

With depleted stocks on their shelves the Negro drug store proprietors view with alarm the gaudy cut-rate sign on the front of the Crown Drug Store outlet, on North Greenwood, and with still more terrorism they see their competitors' shelves groaning with fresh inviting stock.

Into this picture of confusion steps a white man, a former district judge in Pottawatomie county, who tells the Negroes that the way to save themselves is to employ him as counsel, organize the Allied Civic Club, having for its purpose a stricter enforcement of segregation.

"Let's go to the city council of Tulsa and demand that they insert in the present segregation ordinance a clause which says that in addition to being separated socially we must be separated in business." This is the white man's panacea for the black business man's woes in Tulsa.

To the discredit of black Tulsa we want to say that we sat in a meeting and saw Negro business men endorse this plan to crucify themselves. Selfishly forgetting the fight **Negroes are making all over the United States for freedom** of movement; forgetting that the Supreme Court of the United States has said such ordinances are illegal and void, (except by mutual consent of all parties concerned) these frightened Negro business men and women leap into the very arms of segregation with all of its viciousness and ultimate destruction of citizenship.

Who ever heard of two wrongs constituting a right? The

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Segregation - 1934

Pennsylvania.

NEWS
West Chester Pa.
JUL 16 1934

Dismiss Case Arising Over Negro Tenant

Costs Are Placed on Defendant, Mrs. Rebecca J. Derrickson.

ACTION BROUGHT BY ITALIAN RESIDENTS

Court, Left Without Anything to Act Upon Because Party in Question Recently Moved from Dwelling, Drops Matter; Deeds Contained Restriction Clause.

A bill in equity arising from the leasing of a house to a Negro in a restricted area at Paoli was dismissed yesterday in an opinion handed down by Judge W. Butler Windle.

The dismissal of the bill resulted from the fact that the negro no longer resides on the tract in question and the situation complained of no longer exists. The Court, however, directed that the costs of the case be paid by Rebecca J. Derrickson, the defendant, holding that her action in leasing the house contrary to restrictions was the primary cause of the litigation.

The equity action was brought by Emilio Volpe, his wife, and several other Italian property owners of the tract on which Mrs. Derrickson leased a house to William H. Bunting, a Negro. All of the deeds for properties on this tract, it was revealed in Court, contained a restriction against the sale or leasing of the properties to persons other than those of the Caucasian race.

After a hearing had been held in the matter it was brought to light that Bunting, the Negro on the Derrickson property, had removed from the tract. The Court, as a result, was left without anything to act upon and concluded the matter with its dismissal of the bill.

Segregation - 1934

Virginia.

Whites Howl As Modern Colored Apartments Loom Near Ginter Park Section

White citizens, or, at least, three hundred of them, have petitioned the Richmond City Council to stop the proposed erection of the apartment house development for the colored people of Richmond which has been proposed by the Sunshine Development Corporation in keeping with the Federal plan for the elimination of slums in urban centers. The apartments are to be erected on a site adjacent to the Washington Highway, just over the bridge that spans the S. A. L. R. R. tracks and will occupy two blocks. The City Council has appropriated $31,000 for installation of public utiltiies in that section and the Streets Department has begun the work incident to closing the present narrow streets and building new and wider streets adjacent to and running through the development.

The Federal government, through the Slum Clearance Commission of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has allocated $600,000 for this project, which, in addition to providing modern housing for colored people, will give work to many men here until next summer, it is learned. The apartments will have four rooms with all modern conveniences and will rent for $15 and $17 per month. The prevailing sentimetn among the colored people appears to be very favorable, according to investigations. There is, however, a group of business men who oppose the proposition. This group is headed by S. P. B. Stewart, real estate operator. Their objections are based on several grounds.

They state a more favorable site could have been chosen, that certain slum sections could have been razed in a wiser choice, and that the rents charged would be prohibitive and extortious. The white citizens are protesting that the presence of a large number of colored people near the exclusive Ginter Park section would decrease values and also crowd colored people upon the buses used by the Ginter Park citizens.

This white committee is practically the same one that opposed the development of a park for colored people on this same plat a few years ago. It is generally thought that any effort to block the erection of these apartments will be doomed to failure.

SCHOOL OFFICIAL COMES OUT FOR SEGREGATION

F. H. Norris Says Negroes Better Off Alone

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va.— Forbes H. Norris, local assistant superintendent of schools, was credited with a statement endorsing and upholding the underlying principles of segregation and Jim-Crowism in an article published in the Richmond News Leader here last week.

The article quoted Mr. Norris as saying that he believed the Negro population would be happier together than widely scattered.

Segregation of the white and colored people of Richmond would be to the best interests of both races," Mr. Norris declared in an address Thursday before the Richmond First Club at the Y. M. C. A., according to the published account in the News Leader next day.

"I believe the Negro population would be happier to themselves rather than scattered out anywhere they wanted to go," Mr. Norris is quoted as having said.

"I understand that segregation of races has been declared unconstitutional, but there are a lot of things that are unconstitutional that are right."

Admits School Situation

Speaking on the effect of the shifting Negro population on schools, Mr. Norris said that in some sections of the city there are white schools where plenty of room is available, and near these institutions are Negro schools packed and overcrowded.

Such conditions, it was pointed out in the article, places a very difficult problem on the school administration and causes double shifts in the Negro schools.

Speaking on the subject of city planning, the new assistant superintendent said that a good city plan should be conducive to good home life.

Mr. Norris said that the future city in America would cover a large area and it would have more parks and playgrounds. In this connection he made a strong appeal for the location of future school buildings here next to parks and playgrounds where the facilities of these grounds may be used by the school children.

Asks For Additions

He made a strong plea for the purchase by the city of the block north of John Marshall High School and the block directly to the east of it and the transformation of the whole area into a playground, recreational center and drill ground for the high school and for those who live in the neighborhood.

Mr. Norris, a native of Indiana, has long been considered a liberal by local colored citizens, but his recent remarks on the race question have stirred up a veritable storm of indignation and portest. Several leading colored citizens, discussing the matter with this writer, stated that he will be remembered when he comes up for re-election to his position as assistant superintendent. In their opinion, Mr. Norris's remarks along this line were uncalled for and entirely out of place.

The Truth About the Negro Housing Project

Three vital facts are disclosed in the opposition presented to the establishment of a Negro housing project on Chamberlayne Boulevard.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the white residents of Richmond has experienced no change in attitudes towards Negroes since the segregation ordinance of 1929, which was debated in the City Council, passed and finally declared unconstitutional.

The "New Deal" to these people is simply an academic thing without soul and not intended to affect in the least the status of America's untouchables. The arguments made before the ordinance committee on last Thursday night by the white opposition and reported elsewhere in these columns prove this fact conclusively. The professed friendship of whites for Negroes in this city, to a large extent, resolves itself into a brazen and sickening hypocrisy, and when Negroes fully realize this fact and treat it accordingly, their struggle for justice and equal rights will not be so easily impeded and retarded.

The second fact disclosed is that certain Negroes can always be depended upon to side with white people on any matter affecting Negroes, and to champion their views without thought, conscience or reservation in order to ingratiate themselves in the good favor of the whites or to serve some selfish interest.

It does not make any difference with these Negroes, if the white group happens to be notorious race baiters such as were those who appeared before the ordinance committee on Thursday night. It is a case of their master's voice, and in such an event it is "not their's to reason why."

The third fact discloses the motive for the opposition to the project. It is the desire of the owners and the agents for the run-down, unsanitary, archaic, crime and disease-breeding hovels now occupied by thousands of Negro families to continue their ruthless exploitation of these poor Negroes through rents which are oppressively excessive and repugnant to the good conscience of any one who has the least sense of fairness and justice.

There can be an honest difference of opinion as to the location for the establishment of the project, but it would be stretching the imagination rather far to even assume that any person who addressed the committee was prompted in their opposition by any other motive than that of avaric, selfishness and prejudice.

The appeal contemplated to Franklin Roosevelt by these "Tories" will fall on deaf ears. He knows enough of the misery already wrought by these high priests of the old order not to be interested in the least in their appeals, wails or protests.

The big thing after all is the improvement in the housing condition of Richmond Negroes regardless of private interest, opinion or prejudice.

Chamberlayne Avenue should be the western boundary, the project should be started immediately in order that men may get work and Negro renters delivered from the "legalized theft" which the rents now charged for the hacks and old out-of-date houses they occupy represent.

The national government should go even further than the Minnesota law which was recently upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. It must not only during the emergency put a stop to foreclosures, oppressive rent tariffs and objectments brought about by heartless mortgage holders and rent exploiters, but must, through

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Colored Ministers and Real Estate Men Aid Whites In Move To Kill Housing Plan

Thursday night of last week about one hundred residents of the Ginter Park exclusive sector, trooped into the City Council chamber and for more than two hours harrangued the committee on ordinances with about the most disgusting piece of chauvinism that it has been Richmond's lot to listen to since the passage of the iniquitous unconstitutional segregation ordinance. And to add confusing contumacy to this disgusting exhibition, these snooty minions, who worship at the shrine of the white god of race hatred and prejudice, were flanked on the one side by colored representatives of the realty promoters, and on the other by the Colored Baptist Ministers' Conference, who sang the theme song of the night, "The Negroes Don't Want These Apartments."

Modern Apartment Development Under Fire

The Sunshine Apartment Corporation has announced a building project out on the Washington Highway (Chamberlayne Avenue), on the old Miller's field site, and white residents of Ginter Park, Barton Heights and other Northside sections mobilized opposition before the committee on ordinances, which had before it an ordinance to change the zoning classification at the site from A1 to A3, which will allow the construction of duplex apartment houses in a modern arrangement of driveways and streets. The object of the opposition was to block the changing of the zoning classification, which they think will forestall any attempt of the Sunshine Corporation to secure funds from the Federal government for the construction of these apartments here for the colored citizens. This project is a part of the Federal national housing project. Above $600,000 have been appropriated for these apartments here and the effort of the Ginter Park group is to block the securing of this money and thus rob the colored people of this opportunity to get modern, first-class housing at reasonable rentals.

Chairman Gunst Ruled

Chairman Marx Gunst ruled that the only question before the committee was the changing of the zoning in the Miller's field district, and asked the speakers to confine themselves to that question. He said the question of the erection of these apartments had been decided by City Council and the mayor had signed the ordinance, thereby making it law. J. E. Harris, representing the Ginter Park group, stated that the question of allowing Negroes to live on the Northside was the main question; that it was necessary to discuss the race question in order to give logical reasons why the zoning in this section should not be changed. If we can block the changing of the zoning we can block the erection of the apartments for Negroes, he said.

Threatened Court Action

"If you don't hear us tonight," he said, "we'll appeal to the courts. If you hear us and then change the zoning, we are sports enough to take the consequences."

W. L. Carneal, Jr., of Carneal and Johnston, architects, stated that the failure to change the zoning would not affect the erection of the apartments. He said it would only affect the arrangements of the units. Under A1 classification, according to Mr. Carneal and also Building Inspector Beck, the duplex house units would be arranged tenement fashion with fifteen feet between them. Under classification A3, an ideal arrangement of driveways and courts and a playground could be provided for the development.

White Citizens Show Colophobia

After Mr. Carneal had presented the side of the proponents of the development, the opponents headed by J. E. Harris began to display their colorphobia. There has not been such an exhibition in public here since the segregation debate some years ago. In no uncertain terms, the Negroes of Richmond were told that these white people did not want to live within "touching" distance with them. "Rag-tags and bob-tails" was one of the designations used by Generalissimo Harris. Varying degrees of hate and prejudice were exhibited by the opponents.

The opposition to the erection of these apartments for colored people in the section adjacent to Ginter Park was led by E. C. Whitbeck and J. E. Harris, representing the white citizens, and S. P. B. Stewart and Dorsey P. Bragg, representing the colored people. J. E. Harris, who lives at 604 Edgehill Road, said:

"I object seriously to the erection of these apartments for Negroes. Their slums should be eliminated. I would be happy to help them, but this is not helping them. This is the wrong place. They should be helped on their own side. There has always been a fight to keep this sore spot from being used for Negroes. About a year ago we were here to fight the establishment of a park for Negroes that they did not want. And now the 'old man of the sea' comes up again. There is always a Negro in the woodpile."

That Old "Good Friend" Run-Around

In keeping with the old time-honored custom of white men, when they prepare to give us a kick in the pants, Mr. Harris played the dependable "good friend" tune on his race-prejudice harp:

"I am a good friend to the Negro. I have no prejudice. Three hundred years in the South have proved that the only way to keep down trouble is to separate the colored man from the white man." (And he could have added: And keep them on badly paved and policed streets, and in low-type hovels.) "You put 1,250 Negroes in one place and you'll have trouble." (Mr. Carneal corrected by saying only 750 were contemplated.

"Two hundred and forty apartments will house more than 1,000 Negroes," replied Mr. Harris.

Negroes First Inhuman, Then Human

"Negroes are gregarious," continued Mr. Harris. "They like to get together and sing and dance and kick up. They don't like institutions. They don't like apartments. They are human (he had just said they were like animals, tending to flock and herd) and should be given what they want. They don't want these apartments. We have some colored men here tonight who represent the Negroes and they will tell you they don't want them. This is a deliberate plot to put a thorn in the flesh of Ginter Park citizens. It will be a sore spot on Chamberlayne Avenue. The Negroes will extend right on up Chamberlayne Avenue if you allow this to go through. I know of some property now that is being held by option. You will fill this section up with 'rag-tags and bob-tails' who won't pay rent."

Avers Were Sleep on the Job

For the first time in the history of the South white men were asleep on the job, when it came to exhibition time for their race prejudices, according to G. L. Wiley, of 810 Lancaster Road, who was the next speaker.

"We were asleep on the job," he confided to the committee on ordinances, "and there was no opposition because this thing was camouflaged. The Negroes themselves don't want it."

E. C. Whitbeck of 1700 Kendall Avenue, who was the prime mover and organizer of the Ginter Park protest, was the next speaker.

A Veritable Fire-Eater

He is of the old school and was very fiery in his remarks to the committee. He waved a newspaper clipping before the committee and announced that he had crashed the editorial sanctums of the News Leader and the Times-Dispatch and had been assured that this apartment project was slated for "Old Jackson Ward."

"We want our rights!" he thundered—a grim reminder of the Negro's cry here in the South for lo, these many years. "This thing was railroaded on not only Ginter Park residents but all of the white people on the North Side. This will be the handwriting on the wall if it is allowed to go further. We'll fight to the last ditch for an injunction to stop it if you don't.

Threatened Reprisal at the Polls

With a voice trembling with emotion, but strong in passionate volume, he concluded:

"Remember the election is this spring—you are on the eve of election now—and we are voters!"

Mr. Harris was on his feet immediately and repudiated this remark of the fiery Whitbeck—that is fiery when it comes to blocking modern housing for Negroes near Ginter Park, but calm as the proverbial clam when it comes to preventing them houses in Jackson Ward.

To add a little beauty to a repugnant performance, Miss Louise Ingersoll of 2416 Chamberlayne, was brought forward who said there were so many reasons for the opposing the apartments.

Councilman Jordan "Pinch Hits"

Councilman Jordan, a member of the committee on ordinances, was then called to the bat to pinch hit before the Negroes' "turn at the plate." He emphasized that the Negroes didn't want these apartments and they should have what they wanted. (Councilman Jordan is showing great improvement along this line of giving these Richmond Negroes things they want.) He read a letter addressed to S. P. B. Stewart, colored realty operator

S. P. B. Steward Addresses Council

S. P. B. Stewart then was presented as representing the Negroes of Richmond, who the Ginter Park committee said did not want these apartments. Mr. Stewart had written President Roosevelt protesting against these apartments and the answer to this letter was placed in evidence. The letter, which was from one of the departments, said that a representative of the housing commission at Washington would be here to investigate this matter. Mr. Stewart read his address to the Council, emphasizing the fact that the Baptist Ministers' Conference had unanimously adopted his address as its own findings in the matter. Mr. Stewart said the Negroes did not want this project on the Northside because there were too many vacant houses in Jackson Ward proper now. He placed the estimate at 1,000 vacancies. He also contended that the development would be conjested and that the Negro population here could not pay the rent for these apartments.

"Keep These Negroes Out of My Back Yard"

W. D. Glover of Graham Road was short and to the point.

"I do not want a lot of 'Negries' playing in my back yard," said he. "If you do this you can have my property for half."

W. P. Briel, who lived for years at Third and Jackson Streets, right in the heart of Jackson Ward, domiciled his family and made his money there, said:

"This will injure the whole community. Keep these Negores out of my back yard. I am the nearest white man to them."

Attorney J. Vaughan Gary, who represents the Sunshine Corporation, cleared up a few points concerning the negotiations with the Federal authorities at Washington. After a speech by Captain Thomas McDowell in favor of the ordinance, the committee voted to table the matter until its next meeting.

Dr. A. W. Brown SClated to Oppose Apartments

These white Northsiders, a little worse off for numbers, appeared before the finance committee of City Council Tuesday night of this week. They were flanked by a colored committee who advanced Dr. A. W. Brown, pastor of Sixth Mt. Zion Baptist Church, who was slated to tell the committee that the colored people of Richmond do not want and did not need this housing project. A telegram was read from the authorities at Washington indicating that a Federal inspector would be in Richmond shortly to review the whole matter. This caused the committee to postpone action. If Dr. Brown had spoken, it is learned that he would have been questioned closely as to how he reached any such conclusion.

Segregation – 1934

Virginia.

ZONING ORDINANCE IN EFFECT IN COUNTY

(Reprinted from last week's City Edition)

Action of the Norfolk County Board of Supervisors in passing the much discussed county ordinance by a five to one vote at its meeting Tuesday will again put into operation a law under the terms of which Negro residents and certain types of business have for years been excluded from Cradock, exclusive white residential section near Portsmouth.

The original agreement under which the restrictions were set up and which has been in operation for many years, would have expired on January 1, 1935. This point was stressed at Tuesday's meeting by Supervisor J. C. Smith who made a plea for the immediate adoption of the new ordinance which he said would "protect home owners."

The zoning ordinance has been the subject of considerable debate, not only among the residents of the county, but among the supervisors as well.

Speaking against the measure was George C. Coleman, chairman of the board. Mr. Coleman cast his vote against the measure on the grounds that its enforcement would entail the expenditure of money for newspaper advertising and salary for an enforcement officer.